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THE MENACE OF HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

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One of the most dangerous proposals ever to be presented to the American people for acceptance is the granting of Statehood to Hawaii.

Every effort must be made to awaken the people of this country to the full import of the grave dangers involved, so that public interest may be aroused, and popular opinion directed against the approval of this proposition.

The Geographical Factors

The remoteness of Hawaii with reference to mainland America has been the subject of much discussion, and well it might be, for it constitutes a primary reason why Hawaii should not be granted statehood in this Union.

Consider for a moment the utter isolation of these islands in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The nearest island of the Hawaiian Group is separated from the continental United States by more than 2,000 miles of unbroken Pacific Ocean.

The total area of these islands is only 6,412 square miles, little more than the combined areas of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with channels of from 10 to 75 miles wide separating the principal islands from each other.

The proponents of statehood have attempted to minimize the vast distance the territory lies from the huge bulk of this nation. Much is made of the fact that California was once a disconnected and far-removed state, separated from the main body of the nation by plains, deserts and mountains. But these obstacles, though formidable, were negotiable by land, and it was plain to all that that land would sooner or later become the states they are, and that the gap would be bridged, making California a conterminous political subdivision of this Union. Obviously, there is no analogy that can be presented between any of the States and the isolated situation of Hawaii.

It has never been the policy of this government to make states of non-continental lands, much less far-flung islands. Following the termi-

nation of the war with Spain, expansionists endeavored to annex Cuba. It seemed we were about to embark upon a path of imperialism, but wiser counsel prevailed; and though that island lies at our very doorstep, it was deemed best not to venture upon a course of empire building. Few will now deny the wisdom of that decision, though certainly there was better reason to take Cuba as a territory or a state than Hawaii.

A Menacing Precedent

Constituting Hawaii a state would establish a precedent for the admission of other states, some even further removed, as Guam and Samoa. It would open the door to statehood for any and all of the other non-continental American territories and possessions. The bars will be down. The walls will have been breached. They will all, then, have valid claims to come in, for they all stand in the same position as Hawaii. Even foreign countries may be expected to pressure for statehood once non-continental areas are admitted.

If it is contended that the United States is already building an empire, and statehood will not change the situation, the basic point is being overlooked that the United States can presently change her whole relationship with her territories by simply granting them their freedom. The Philippine Islands were a territorial possession and they are now independent, but if the Philippines had been accorded statehood nothing in the future could have been done about it.

The Hawaiian Melting Pot

The Hawaiian archipelago is so far removed from the continents and large islands of the world that they lay uninhabited until the 10th century, when they first became peopled by the native Polynesian race. For centuries thereafter, the population of the islands was characterized by extreme racial homogeneity, but from the time of their discovery by Captain James Cook in 1778,

on up to the present day, there has been a constant and growing heterogeneity of population unequaled anywhere in the world.

This multiracialism of Hawaii is shown by the following table:

CIVILIAN POPULATION ESTIMATES,
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Population By Races, Jan. 1, 1953

	Number	Percent	Number July 1, 1948	Increase or decrease July 1, 1948- Jan. 1, 1953
Japanese	189,219	40.4	176,280	+ 12,939
Hawaiian and part Hawaiian	92,644	19.8	80,760	+ 11,884
Caucasians	69,461	14.8	180,480	- 111,019
Filipino	62,936	13.4	53,640	+ 9,296
Chinese	32,139	6.9	30,530	+ 1,609
Other	22,439	4.7	18,810	+ 3,629

Other includes Puerto Rican, Korean, Negro, Samoan, etc.
Source: Bureau of Health and Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

The Caucasians Are Rapidly Disappearing In Hawaii

The Caucasians in the Hawaiian Islands constitute a minor part of the population, being vastly outnumbered by the Japanese and substantially fewer than the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians. The census of 1950 showed the only major decrease of any race in the territory to be the whites, with a minus of 26 per cent from the figure of 1940.

These figures together with those revealed by the above estimate of 1953, conclusively show that Hawaii is not an outpost of American culture, customs and traditions, but an outpost of Oriental heritage with all the age-old tenacity of Asiatic civilization behind it.

If statehood is granted to Hawaii, we will have permanently acquired almost 475,000 people of whom nearly 425,000 are non-white. This means we will have ineradicably digested an Oriental State upon the admission of Hawaii. The new state would fly the American flag, but the people would be as foreign to us as are the inhabitants of Siam.

America An Extension Of European Civilization

The cardinal and crucial fact to be borne in mind is that this nation is an extension of European civilization and has received none of her generative impulse from Asia. It is the blood of Europe that went into the settling of America, and the greatness that has been attained will be perpetuated only so long as that unity of blood remains substantially unimpaired.

The history of every great people has testified to the truth of the proposition that a civilization, large or small, may continue to exist and even grow in power for some time, though the active ingredients which generated its growth

have long since been spent through unwise dispersal and an accompanying continued internal adulteration of stock. We cannot afford to entertain for a moment the suggestion that this initial acquisition of divergent peoples from an out-flung land would not be followed by a succession of similar accretions to no definite limit.

The Japanese Control Hawaii

With a mounting tide of Japanese coming into Hawaii, the President quickly issued a proclamation under the Act of 1907¹ prohibiting the further admission of Japanese labor and by the Immigration Act of 1924,² Congress prevented all immigration from Japan by providing that no alien ineligible to American citizenship would be admitted as an immigrant. But the stoppage of Japanese immigration had come far too late to save the islands from becoming completely dominated by them.

Japan, having gained an outpost in mid-Pacific, was assured the holding of it, not only because the Japanese would outbreed all the others, but for the reason that they alone of the Orientals in the islands have shown enough race pride to hold the purity of their blood, with only a little commingling with other races.

In the case of *Farrington v. Tokushige* 11 F (2d) 710, the United States Supreme Court recognized this to be a fact using the following language:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the Japanese do not readily assimilate with other races, and especially with the white race."

This outstanding quality of the Japanese absolutely insures beyond any dispute that Hawaii is, and will increasingly become, a stronghold of the yellow race under the flag of an Occidental power. Having become American citizens changes only their nationality and not their race, and it is historically always race which is seen to be paramount and never nationality, when the life span of the greatness of a nation or of a civilization is concerned.

The zealous advocates of statehood have bitterly attacked any reference to the Japanese preponderance in Hawaii as creating any peril to America. It is falsely asserted that they never act in concert for their own ends, but invariably subordinate their interests as a group for the good of an Americanized whole.

The fact of the matter is that the Japanese work together as a unit. They are in political control of the islands. The Congressional Record of May 10, 1955, discloses a report compiled by an election inspector in Honolulu covering the Hawaii General election on November 2, 1954, in which the Japanese block voted in order to elect 7 members of Japanese ancestry to the 15 member Hawaiian Senate, and 15 members of

¹34 Stat. 898.

²43 Stat. 153.

Japanese ancestry to the 30 member Hawaiian House of Representatives.

The Hawaiian is predominantly Asiatic, with the Japanese dominating the state that the United States will have acquired.

Communism In Hawaii

A review of the facts will reveal that the threat of Communism in the Hawaiian Islands is very real, and that this nation will acquire a Communist-controlled state if Hawaii is admitted to this Union.

In 1955, when the Honorable Ingram M. Stainback, former Governor of Hawaii, was questioned by the Senate Committee studying the question of the Communist domination of the ILWU (International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union) he, when asked if Bridges' union controls the economic life of Hawaii today, replied:

"There isn't any question about it, not the slightest. They have sugar, pine-apples and transportation right in the hollow of their hands, and those hands are Communist hands, or rather controlled by them."³

In September, 1953, Hawaiian dock workers staged a strike in protest of a circuit court's affirmation of the perjury conviction of Harry Bridges. Plantation workers throughout the islands also walked out in sympathy, bringing the Territory the closest it has even been to a general strike. Commenting on this situation in a speech before the United States Senate, which appeared in the Congressional Record of April 13, 1953, Senator James O. Eastland declared:

"Such power is unheard of in the United States. This is a fearful thing. The ability to call a general strike in protest of a decision of the courts of the United States shows tremendous Communist power. For example, they had the power there to close down and interfere with the operation of the great naval base at Pearl Harbor. It speaks for itself. It shows that the Communists control the economic life of the islands. From my knowledge of the subject, it is plain to me that the Communist Party is stronger, more influential, and more powerful in the Territory of Hawaii than was the Communist Party in the average satellite state of Central or Eastern Europe at the time they were taken over.

"Even under the United States flag the economic life of Hawaii is at the mercy of the world Communist conspiracy. The party is so powerful that the politicians have to compromise, yield and hedge because of it. The administrative assistant to the mayor of the City of Honolulu, a city which contains more than half the population of the islands,

is a recognized, noted and powerful Communist. The mayor of this city owes his election to Communist power."

As recently as July 14, 1958,⁴ Representative John R. Pillion of New York, commented on the Communist control of Hawaii as follows:

"At the present time in the lower house of the Hawaiian legislature, consisting of 30 members, 22 of those members were elected with the political aid and assistance of Harry Bridges, the ILWU, the UPW (United Public Workers), the Communist Party of the United States and Communist International organizations. Harry Bridges is probably the most powerful Communist figure in the United States who ranks second only to William Z. Foster, the chairman of the Communist Party of the United States. If Hawaii were to be granted statehood there is no question in my mind but that the Senators and one or two Representatives elected from the Territory of Hawaii would be elected only with the aid of the Communist Party, Mr. Bridges, William Z. Foster, Mr. Khrushchev, and the whole group of Communists who are centering their attention at the present time upon the political area and the economy of Hawaii."

Immigration Threat

It is the avowed intention of the Communist world-conspiracy to swamp this country with an immigration of the worst description, so that the American way of life can be undermined and expunged as a result of it. There is reliable evidence that the admission of Hawaii as a state would materially further this objective.

The Congressional Record of March 5, 1953, refers to the publication, "HAWAII, U. S. A., and STATEHOOD," according to which Hawaii had in 1951 a

"total population of 466,329 of which 402,754 were American citizens and 63,575 persons were aliens. The alien population constitutes 13.6 percent of the total population of Hawaii. The estimated alien population of the whole United States is 3 million or about 2 percent. This large alien population in Hawaii far exceeds any State in the Union in proportion to the citizen population."

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Committee appearing in the Congressional Record of March 4, 1954, Paul Crouch, former Communist, stated:

"Smuggling of aliens from fishing boats and other craft into Hawaii would be easy if Hawaii became a state which is not now a problem since they cannot now come to Hawaii, and from Hawaii to the mainland without examination by

³Cong. Record, May 26, 1958.

⁴Cong. Record, July 14, 1958.

the Immigration Service. If Hawaii becomes a state, this inspection between Hawaii and the mainland would no longer exist. This would make the smuggling of aliens from Asiatic countries to the U. S. a profitable business, and of Communists and trained saboteurs from the Soviet Union."

In judging the wisdom of anything so fatefully portentous in the future of America as the creation of a new state, it is of the utmost relevancy and importance, that those issues which strike at the long-range fundamentals of greatness be discussed, and not the close-up superficialities which affect in no respect the function and the welfare of this nation.

The best solution to the problem is the creation of a Commonwealth of Hawaii following the

pattern already successfully established in the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

America has reached the crossroads of decision, and tomorrow it may be too late. Shall it be the "United States of the World" an empire, or the "United States of America" a republic?

The Congress must resolutely reject Hawaiian statehood, the first real step toward this empire, for if they do not, the course of world-wide expansion will have been set, bringing with it the representation of far-flung peoples in our home councils that will serve to weaken us just as in the case of France.

In the final analysis, an inevitable result of adding non-contiguous and non-continental States will be the bringing of our enemies permanently into the Union with their foreign ideologies so inimical to our Republic and our basic freedoms.

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THE MENACE OF HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

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